

Based on these studies of how law enforcement and communities can (and can not) work together, the following factors may lead to successful program development:

- Programs involving the use of law enforcement officers, individually or as part of a specially developed unit, must have continuous administrative support. Lack of this support can diminish performance and offset potential progress.
- Street-level contacts provide valuable insight into gang members' lives and can help determine appropriate program development.
- A pre-existing community infrastructure gives investment value to the area that can heighten community involvement and funding by other groups as well as allow for specific program goals to emphasize strengths of the area.
- Focusing on a small geographic area allows funding to be concentrated. In addition, a small area generally contains people of the same socio-economic status, allowing for programs to appeal to all of the target population.
- Creation of culturally relevant programs will increase community involvement.
- Simultaneous operation of police and community efforts allow for crime to be reduced while avoiding gaps where the criminals are gone but the community is still suffering residual effects.
- Over-emphasis of police activity in comprehensive programs can cause residential dispute over what the neighborhood is gaining, while too much focus on the community operations

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